

SPORTS



Cuba and the USSR battling it out. According to Japanese team coach Koji Kojima, the two teams revealed all the richness of modern volleyball.

DUAL PRICE OF VICTORY

At an international women's volleyball tournament in Tallinn the USSR vs Cuba game was a critical one for they alone had the chance to get to top, topped a win practically sealed that.

Earlier Cuba had outplayed the USSR 3-2 at the end of decisive sets when the latter were not in top form. This time they roared to occasion. Cuba won the first set 15-4, but the USSR

took the three subsequent ones, thus taking the lead which they retained, too, beating Japan 3-1 on the last day of the tournament, July 13. Cuba placed second, Czechoslovakia third and Japan fourth.

The USSR have been going below par in recent years, and this win indicates they could sign a comeback soon.

RUGBY: TENSION BUILDING UP

The national championship of top eight teams is in the ascendant, with the keenest competition among the leaders who are only a point apart after the latest round.

Attention focused on two games between defending champions the Cagran Air Force Academy (AFA) and Moscow Slava from the Second Moscow Velich Plant. They were quite essential not only because the teams are scrambling for the top awards but also because Slava beat the rivals in a national cup game, a win that many specialists saw as accidental since Slava has been doing rather poorly in the past few years. Yet Slava won, too, the two above-mentioned games and are breathing down AFA's neck with 44 points to their 45. Kiev Aviator have 43.

A feature of this stage of the championship is that the teams play two games in a row, end, as a rule, the opponents swap victories. It is quite a task to tune up a winning side for an

equal performance in the next game. The AFA team coach Yevgey Antonov rose to the occasion in the previous round when his charges twice beat Aviator, and his feat was equal-



Slava (light jersey) and the Air Force Academy team struggling off. Photo by Sergei Proskov

FAST SAILS

Fyodor Rytov and Yevgeny Bogatyrov of the USSR, and Malgorzata Palasz-Pisacka of Poland won the world title in the Windglider class. The championship ended on Saturday in the Tallinn Bay in the capital of Estonia.

I must say that the fifth championship was wonderfully staged and all the participants had good gear, said president of the International Windglider Association Ben de Roos of Holland. The next European championship will be held in Holland, but the location of the world championship has yet not been selected.

The Windglider received Olympic status in 1980. The USSR dominated all the classes in the 35th International Baltic regatta of the yacht Olympiad classes just ended here, too. Tackling part were also Bulgaria, GDR, Cuba, Poland and Finland.

World champion Malgorzata Palasz-Pisacka in action.



CHESS: CLOSER TO THE FINISH

The men's interzonal at Biel, Switzerland, is halfway through. Its leader, Soviet Grandmaster Rafael Vaganian, has totalled seven points, and has the highest rating (as of July 1) of all the participants — 2625.

Join Van der Wilt of Hol-

land is half a point behind, which is quite sensational, for he has the 12th rating of only 2,520 points. Evidently he is a tip-top shape and, to believe his opponent, has some luck too. Wits beat in succession strong Soviet Grandmaster Andri Sokolov, who was a most brilliant starter, and Lev Polugayevsky. Still Sokolov keeps in the leading group the third place with six points while Polugayevsky has five. To remind you, the top four will go to the next stage.

In Havane only three such passes are at stake, nine rounds

have been played there, the participants are 14. Leader Dana Nuta of Poland has 5.5 points. Pia Cramling of Sweden was a par with him played a game once.

Of the Soviet players, Alexander has the best position with the 11th and two adjourned games. A newcomer to the world championship, she has been a well of late. Yelena Akhmedyeva and Nana Iosadze in four points and two adjourned games each.

Viktor RYKO

New coach pleased with his charges

The USSR-1 team won the national title in the 100 km cycling team race, clocking 2 hr 1 min 5.9 sec. The winners were Sergei Navolokin from Alma-Ata, Sergei Voronin from Tashkent, Viktor Klimov from Simferopol, and Igor Soumnikov from Vitebsk. Voronin and Klimov won their third such title.

Estonia, led by experienced Risto Suun, came second in 2:02:38.45, and the USSR-2 team third 2:02:45.01.

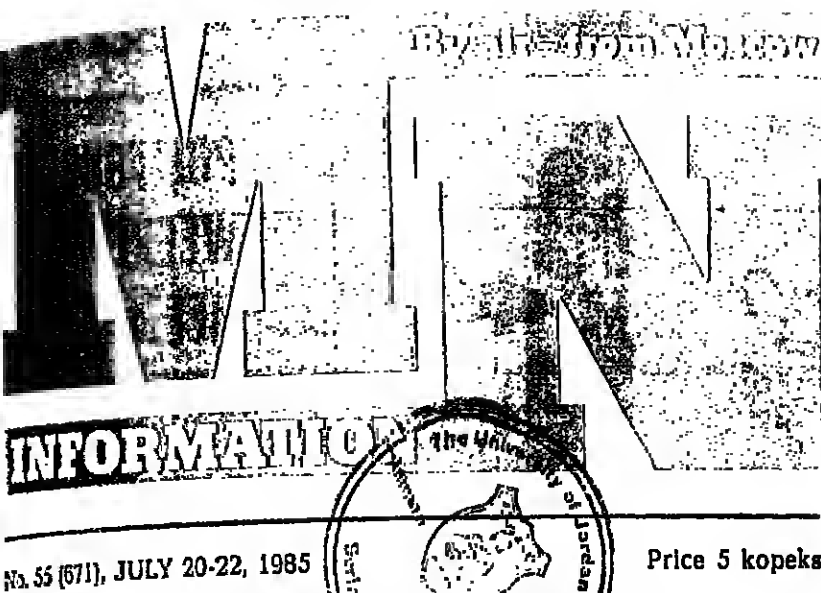
New national team chief coach, formerly noted cyclist himself, Alexander Goussainikov said he was pleased with the performance of the teams which raced on the Kaunas-Vilnius highway. The main events, including the world championship in Italy, are still ahead, and the

final composition of our team will be clear after several national trials, he added.

Zico in Brazil again

Noted Brazilian footballer Zico, who played the last season with the Italian national club Udinese, has returned home to play for Flamengo.

In recent years the player has been a prominent figure in the club which he bought on his own. The entire national team did a lot to get back to the cup elimination game but all top players but also Tele Sanlana.



MIKHAIL GORBACHOV: objective is to rid peoples of nuclear war threat

...after how complicated the present situation we believe that there are prerequisites for people to live in conditions of peace and cooperation, said Mikhail Gorbachev in his reply to the question of the International Centre for Peace Among Nations (ICPAN).

The question, uniting representatives of the religious, political and social spheres, as well as professional workers and artists, recently sent a message to the Soviet leader expressing profound concern for the peace of the world.

The message called upon all states to curb the arms race, eliminate the seeds of tension and effect a return to disarmament.

The ideas expressed in the message, stressed Mikhail Gorbachev in his reply, are in tune with the policy of the USSR. The objective is to rid peoples of nuclear war threat.

The differences in world politics and political conviction could create obstacles for disarmament.

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has discussed the development of consumer production by electrical engineering and other industries between 1985 and 1990 and up to the year 2000.

The CPSU Central Committee adopted a decision on additional measures to strengthen the economic and technical base of the country and to accelerate scientific and technological progress in the printing and publishing industry.

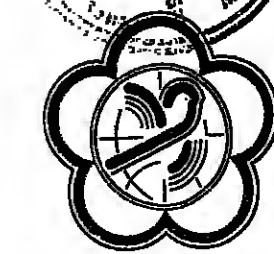
The decision of the CPSU Central Committee was adopted at the 14th meeting of the Politbureau on July 18, 1985.

(Continued on page 2)

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

Iran's groundless accusations

Statements of the Islamic Republic's leadership claiming that the Soviet Union is planning to create difficulties for that country with their departure. The far-fetchedness of these statements is obvious. It is common knowledge that a number of power general leaders, the essence of these



'UNITED FESTIVAL REPUBLIC'

Young men and women from Asian, African and Latin American countries studying at the Leningrad Friendship University are actively participating in the preparations for the youth forum. A Leningrad University delegation will be one of the most representative at the festival.

The voice of the Earth's youth must sound loud and clear at the 12th Festival, says Chairman of the University's Festival Preparatory Committee Laki Siril Mabasa from South Africa. The enemies of détente must realize that aggression and reaction are countered by powerful force, including the youth. The University's Festival delegation will include representatives from almost all the regions of the world. On behalf of the Asian countries, Chairman of

'Youth in the Land of the Soviets'

This is the title of an exhibition currently in progress on the grounds of the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow. It is dedicated to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students due soon in Moscow and will be one of the main aspects of the festival.

The exhibition which has 12,000 items, occupies fourteen pavilions, or ten thousand square metres — one tenth of the entire area. Achievements of young scientists and inventors are featured by displays mounted in the "Atomic Energy", "Computer

Technology", "Physics", "Biology" and other pavilions. Visitors will see exhibits, documents and photographs on the work done by members of the Young Communist League at projects along the Baital-Amur Railway and on development of Western Siberia's oil wealth.



A rally at Leningrad Friendship University.

the Indian community at Leningrad University, Brenda Nath Thakur says:

Tatyana GRUNAU

MESSAGE TO NICARAGUAN LEADERS

The Soviet people condemn the policy of aggression and state terrorism against sovereign Nicaragua and unflinchingly support the selfless struggle of the Nicaraguan people to defend the independence of their motherland and the gains of the revolution. This is stressed in a message to the Nicaraguan leadership by the CPSU Central Com-

mittee, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers on the 5th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinista revolution.

The message states that the principles of equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual respect are successfully developing between the USSR and Nicaragua.

USA, USSR can work together

Washington. The American National Academy of Sciences has celebrated the 10th anniversary of the implementation of the Soyuz-Apollo programme. The message states that the principles of equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual respect are successfully developing between the USSR and Nicaragua.

The Soviet-American flight demonstrated to the peoples of the world that we can solve complex problems here on earth and in outer space, said A. Leonov. Addressing the gathering, he said that this outstanding experiment in space became possible only in the situation of détente.

SOLIDARITY WITH FIGHTING AFRICA

The Soviet Union, like all states which hold dear the cause of peace and freedom of peoples, highly values the work of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the determined efforts of its member-states to consolidate their political independence and economic self-sufficiency. It supports their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, for peace and international security.

This is contained in a message sent by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers to the delegates of the OAU Summit in the Ethiopian capital.

The message expresses confidence that the African peoples, supported by the international community, can effectively protect and safeguard the vital interests of their countries, eliminate dangerous sources of tension in the south of the continent. Firmly determined to solve the formidable problems in Africa and to pursue disarmament and development, the OAU can make a major contribution to the consolidation of Africa's independence and improvement of international political situation.

July 21 1985

Daniel Ortega spells out new proposals

Mexico City. Demilitarization of the border areas could lower tensions in Central America and make the situation healthier in this part of the world, said the Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega. Speaking in an interview to the Mexican newspaper "El Dia" he said Nicaragua was quite prepared to take such a step. The Nicaraguan leader spoke positively about the possibility to achieve an agreement along these lines with the Costa Rican Government. He said he was optimistic about the chances to reach mutual understanding on the issue with the authorities in Honduras.

Even if the neighbouring countries do not support this proposal, Nicaragua is ready to in-

roduce, unilaterally, a demilitarized or security zone and to invite for maintaining it multinational forces not only from Latin America, but also from the European Economic Community countries.

The Nicaraguan president again declared that his country had an interest in resuming the peace talks with the United States broken off by the American side in the Mexican town of Moctezuma. He said he hoped that the forthcoming meeting of the Contadora Group countries would be able to contribute significantly to bringing down the tensions in Central America and help prevent an American military intervention in Nicaragua.

Lord Brockway on Soviet peace policy

London. The Houses of Parliament at Westminster have been the venue for a rare annual meeting to mark the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The speakers pointed to the need to continue European détente as a real way to improve

the international climate on the continent. Lord Brockway who addressed the ceremony praised the Soviet peace policy as conforming to the provisions and principles of the Final Act adopted by the Helsinki Conference. He noted that the Soviet Union invariably attaches great importance to the right to life, which is the basic human right.

USA wants Australia to toe the line

Sydney. In Canberra, the United States and Australian representatives have held talks in place of the annual ANZUS meeting which were provisionally held annually for thirty-three years. The thirty-fourth meeting was cancelled on insistence from Washington which did not want the participation of New Zealand whose decision to close down its ports to American nuclear naval vessels caused an attack of indignation in the United States.

The communiqué issued at the end of the meeting stresses the possibility of access for American ships and aircraft to the

sea and airports in the allied countries. The US State Secretary G. Shultz who came to Australia for the talks received, from the Australian Labour leaders, the assurances and guarantees needed by the Pentagon.

The Australian Foreign Minister W. Hayden has again confirmed Australia's refusal to support the American "star wars" programme.

Another disagreement arose over the idea of a nuclear-free zone in Southern Pacific supported by Australia. G. Shultz publicly expressed reservations concerning the plans for the establishment of such a zone.



Words and deeds.

Drawing by Vladimir Sviridov

Women and peace

Nairobi. A real improvement in the position of women is impossible without consolidation of peace throughout the world, says a joint statement which has been presented by the delegations from the socialist countries attending the world review conference held to examine the achievements of the UN Decade for Women held under the motto of equality, development and peace.

The worsening international tensions and the arms race are leading to growing economic instability and social inequality. The representatives from the socialist countries, the statement points out, note with profound alarm the aggravation to the world situation as a result of the course taken by the United States and its NATO allies to disrupt the strategic balance and attain a military superiority. Serious

threat to peace is presented by Washington's plans to move the arms race into outer space. The "star wars" programme will considerably worsen the danger of a nuclear conflict breaking out. The main task in the present-day world is to preserve peace and prevent war.

APPEAL BY FIDEL CASTRO

Havana. The Cuban leader has proposed to a large group of statesmen, political and public figures, as well as parliamentarians and economists from Latin America and the Caribbean to hold a meeting to discuss the enormous foreign debts of the continent. It is also suggested to discuss at the meeting the issue of Latin America's struggle for defence of its right to economic progress.

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

(Continued from page 1)

Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the State Planning Commission, the All-Union Leninist Communist League has a wide range of measures to expand tourism and tourism over the next five years to 2000.

It discussed issues for the examination by the organs of letters from the people.

Having approved N. A. Novikov's report on his work with the Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China for the Politbureau noted the

importance of the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of China during the last 10 years. It affirmed the need for countries to continue to

efforts, on a mutually beneficial and equitable basis, to eliminate the negative effects of Sino-Soviet relations and to reach a high level of economic cooperation.

U.S. Congress curtails its contribution to UN

Washington. With a vote of 240 to 176, the House of Representatives has adopted an amendment which reduces the US contribution to the United Nations and the specialized agencies by 10 per cent next year.

This is just one of the measures which are being contemplated by the US Representatives.

The politicians in the House are particularly galled by the fact that the United States is unable to pay its share of the UN budget as it was before the war and the UN community and more occasions to feel self isolated.

Iran's groundless accusations

(Continued from page 1)

ing units with a capacity of 1,000 troops were built and put in operation in Iran with assistance from the Soviet Union for the temporary defence of the country. The Soviet specialists in the field of air defence and missile defence are working on the project in the Soviet-Indian cooperation. The Iranian claims were clearly and fully informed about this.

In this connection, the US may well ask: why did they need to build these units around this place? The more so, since the Iranian claims of Soviet military presence in the area are not confirmed by the Iranian authorities. The Iranian claims are not confirmed by the Iranian authorities. The Iranian claims are not confirmed by the Iranian authorities.

'Black box' starts to speak

New Delhi. A government commission of aviation specialists has begun working at the Shree Centre in Bombay on the "black box" from the Air India plane which crashed on June 23 under mysterious circumstances.

The quality of the tape and recording is good, according to the secretary S. N. Sharma told the press. The contents of the "black box" are of great interest to many sides — apart from India, the Boeing company, Lockheed which developed the "black box", and Canada, which is eager to find evidence. Nothing there was on sabotage, for the plane had been in Canada, and all these parties had representatives at the tape-bearing session.

The commission spokesman, questioned by the press about whether there was an explosion or not, said that he did not know. He said that he would be able to say more about the contents of the "black box" in a few days. He said that he would be able to say more about the contents of the "black box" in a few days.

The data will have to be correlated, too, with the data of a second box which recorded the flight data, as well as recordings by tracking devices at Shannon. This will take many weeks, said the commission judge Kipli told the press.



One of the "black boxes" lifted from the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, the death place of the Indian Airlines plane which had 329 passengers on board. Photo AP-TASS

IN DEFENCE OF ANTONOV

Belgrade. The setting up of a commission in support of the Ukrainian citizen Sergei Antonov has been announced here. The basis of evidence of the Antonov aircraft fabrication in the West, Antonov is accused of involvement in the assassination of the Pope John Paul II.

Each day of the trial in London and each new attack on the reputation of the Antonov aircraft shows the absurdity of the accusations against the Ukrainian citizen. The statement is signed by R. Delen, Secretary of the committee.

BARCELONA DECLARATION

Madrid. Representatives of the Spanish people who took part in a meeting in Barcelona adopted a declaration which states that the Spanish people are in favour of the peaceful resolution of the conflict in the Basque region.

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Dollars and Congressmen

Washington. The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities has published an analysis on the impact of the American military aid to the Contras on the economy of the USA.

The analysis follows the production of MX missiles, which will be produced in the USA. It also states that the production of MX missiles will be produced in the USA.

WAR OF IDEAS

San Francisco. Large-scale psychological warfare against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community is a major foreign policy objective of the present US administration. This was admitted by USIA director, Charles Z. Wick, in a speech at a local club conference. He proclaimed that his agency brings to the US arsenal used in the war of ideas.

According to the USIA chief, the current year's budget allocations for the agency amount to 790 million dollars or 74 per cent more than in 1981. For the next fiscal year the US administration has asked Congress to further increase by 22 per cent the expenditure on this information and counter-propaganda.

Science and technology

COD-LIVER OIL SUBSTITUTES PETROL

Trucks in Iceland have begun running on cod-liver oil. The engines "accepted" the new type of fuel without any "objection". It does not cause any reduction in the speed, and even consumption becomes less. In Iceland cod-liver oil is 40 per cent cheaper than petrol.

CLEAN FLOORS FOR INDUSTRIAL PREMISES

Rather unexpected findings have been made by Finnish specialists after studying... floors of industrial premises. They are convinced that the traditional and widespread concrete is not suitable for such floors. All sorts of oil, grease and technical fluids penetrate the concrete and ruin it, leaving stubborn stains and dirt. The floors become unhygienic and slippery. But this does not mean that concrete should be altogether abandoned. The chemical concern, Lohja, offers only to protect it with a special compound spread

in a 3-4 mm film. This compound has some acrylic resin and quartz sand as its basis. Such a combination provides floors of industrial premises with all the necessary qualities — roughness, durability, resistance to oils and chemicals. Stains can be easily washed off the film.

'POTATO CHIPS' AUTOMOBILE

Ernst Bank of Köln (West Germany) has made considerable savings from the way he uses his car. Instead of diesel fuel, he fills it with... vegetable oil already used for frying potato chips. For a 30-horsepower car, he needs about 5,000 litres of oil. It has been discovered also that the "potato chips automobile" pollutes the environment 20 per cent less than a diesel car. True, the engine of Bank's car smells of potato chips but, being the owner of a small restaurant, this "professional hazard" is no nuisance to him.

OF INTEREST

Dinosaur in Congolese swamps?

The Government of the People's Republic of the Congo charged American biologist Marceline Anyona to investigate numerous reports about animal remains resembling a dinosaur, which allegedly habitates swampy areas 800 km north of Brazzaville. After completing his work the biologist said that he managed to see with his own eyes the mysterious creature. Anyona studied the lake for about three days. The inhabitants of neighbouring villages helped him spot a brown animal 250-300 metres from the

shore. According to the scientist's description it had a long body, thin neck and small head. The animal was in the field of vision of Anyona for about 20 minutes.

An exhibition of miniature models of ships in empty bottles has opened in one of Tokyo's exhibition halls. 400 items made by masters from 15 countries are on display.

A model of the 100-cannon ship "H. M. C. Victory" which took part in the Trafalgar Battle under the command of the famous Admiral Nelson, more than two centuries ago.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

POTSDAM, 40 YEARS LATER

The Potsdam Conference is rightly called historic and outstanding event, writes political analyst of IZVESTIA V. Fain in an article to mark the 40th anniversary of the Potsdam meeting of the heads of government of the USSR, the USA and Britain — allies in anti-fascist coalition.

Potsdam will remain forever in the memory of mankind, stresses the author, as the most realistic chance to rid the peoples of wars, military threats and the burden of the arms race, assert on the Earth a durable and lasting peace, make good-neighbourliness the supreme political postulate. But this possibility was not used. It was irresponsibly ignored by the forces which in the 20th century have already launched two world wars, notes the author. It was blocked by the politicians who intended, after the war, to enslave the peoples, their will and mentality, making use of free atom. The citizens related to them attacked 30 years later and one now whistles up more and more the arms race. It is because of them that Potsdam did not become a bright reality and through their fault our world is still only a dream.

NUCLEAR BLACKMAIL

By the order of H. Truman a nuclear device was exploded for the first time a day before the Potsdam Conference, on July 16, 1945, on the isolated proving grounds Alamogordo in New Mexico state, the USA, writes A. Kortunov in KOM-SOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

According to the author, Truman pinned great hopes on the "nuclear trump" and intended to play this card already in Potsdam.

The shadow of Alamogordo darkened the atmosphere in the Cecilienhof Palace, where the negotiations were held. The US delegation behaved with extreme self-confidence, advancing on a number of points proposals which were obviously unacceptable for the USSR.

The attempt of a "nuclear blackmail" against the USSR, undertaken for the first time in Potsdam, is highly symptomatic. It outlined the long-term tendency in the US foreign policy — stubborn striving to replace major military-technical achievements with unilateral military-technical achievements, stresses the author.

But the strategy of Alamogordo leads the talks into a deadlock. Along this way the absolute security of the USA may be achieved only by the absolute non-security of all other countries which they, naturally, will never allow to happen.

UNDER THE GUISE OF PEACEABLENESS

The representatives of the US administration are trying to suggest the public the idea on the alleged "peacefulness" of the American programme of "star wars", P. Gontin writes in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. They claim that this programme does not mean a transfer of the arms race to outer space but only a new stage of investigations which, they allege, will ultimately lead even to a reduction of nuclear armaments. Many facts show that the USA not only conducts investigations but carries out on a full scale the development and testing of concrete components of air force weapons, notes the author. Thus, at the proving ground in Nevada, the USA carried out several underground nuclear tests during which X-ray lasers were worked out to the last detail. Running on the energy of nuclear explosions, such lasers, according to the plans of the Pentagon strategists, must be deployed on artificial Earth satellites and serve as a basis for air force weapons. Large-scale work is also in progress to develop different kinds of powerful ground-based lasers to be used as anti-missile and anti-satellite means.

The programme of "star wars", stresses the author, imparts to the arms race a new quality — its spread into outer space.

ALMOST 5,000 PROJECTS BUILT WITH SOVIET ASSISTANCE

Rendering economic and technological assistance for foreign countries in developing and strengthening their economies is an integral part of Soviet Union's external economic links, writes in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA I. Kapranov, head of the planning and economy department of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

In 1950, only eight countries had intergovernmental agreements with the USSR on economic and technological cooperation, the author notes. Now their number has reached 88. By 1985 the total number of projects already built, being built or planned to be built with Soviet assistance, was more than 4,700.

In the course of 1984 alone, continues the author, 205 industrial factories, separate shops and installations manufacturing ready products, were commissioned with Soviet assistance. Between January and April 1985, 30 more important projects were put into operation.

One crime every 8 seconds

Rome. More than 4 million crimes were registered in the FRG in 1984.

According to the police, 7 murders, 77 thefts, 174 attacks with dangerous and grave consequences are being committed in the Federal Republic of Germany every day. An average of 839 cases are registered daily in the country, connected with all sorts of swindling. Every 8 seconds — a crime. This is the average statistical balance.

According to official data more than 50 per cent of the crimes are yet to be uncovered.

VIEWPOINT

Eduard RYABTSEV

Reagan's 'star wars' and Tokyo's calculations

On the eve of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's trip to Western Europe, the newspaper "Asahi" tried to draw his attention to the example of contacts of the countries in that region with the Soviet Union. According to the paper Y. Nakasone has something to learn from Western Europe which is trying to establish with the USSR mutual relations, trying to break "the wall of military confrontation".

However, official Tokyo is now interested in something different. As Hiroe Ide, chairman of the commission in charge of drawing up a new programme of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, put it, the main stress will be laid on consolidation of military-political alliance with USA and on further escalation of Japan's military potential. From an interview with this leader with the newspaper "Japan Times" it follows that influential forces in that party are at the same time

seeking a revision of articles in the constitution which proclaim Japan's renunciation of a war as a means of pursuing state policy, as well as the lifting of the ban on the formation of its own armed forces.

For that reason Reagan's programme of preparing for "star wars" has aroused great interest above all, among precisely these forces. The May issue of the magazine "Oriental Review" pointed out, that many companies of the Japanese defence industry were interested in lifting the ban on the export of their products. This promises them the possibility of obtaining huge profits from the development of the most up-to-date armaments connected with outer space militarization.

Though Y. Nakasone professes as yet to get off with vague statements regarding the nature of Japan's participation in the creation of the Pentagon's space ha-

zas, a close cooperation has long been established in this sphere between interested companies in Japan and USA. According to the same newspaper "Asahi", the US research centre in Los Alamos maintains contacts with the Osaka City University in research into laser beams. In this centre, there are atomic bombs were produced for the first time and then dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Work has been in progress over the past two years on the development of beam weapons which can turn into a steam any major object on Earth.

By being involved in the US plans of global military confrontation with the Soviet Union, Nakasone's cabinet hopes, without attracting special attention in Asia, to turn the country into a military giant in the region. For this purpose, using as a cover the myth of a "Soviet threat", the Japanese military clique is already striving to

overstep the national boundaries, including in the need to "protect" marine communications within a radius of 1,000 miles. To ensure this programme, it is planned to step up the production of modern submarines and special aircraft. Carrying out its own programme for the country's militarization under US military umbrella, it is easier for Tokyo to manoeuvre and confuse its Asian-Pacific neighbours as regards its genuine intentions.

It is quite clear why Japan has not as yet responded to Moscow's appeals for the establishment of confidence-building measures in the Far East. Similarly, it did not respond positively to the latest proposal of the Soviet leadership to hold an all-Asian forum, in the spirit of the European conference in Helsinki, for normalisation of the situation in the vast Asian-Pacific region.

The reluctance of the Japanese authorities to cooperate with the Soviet Union to establish equal security for all the countries of that region is, obviously, connected with Tokyo's ambition to turn Japan into the policeman of Asia. The involvement of Nakasone's cabinet in Reagan's programme of "star wars" shows that these aims of the Japanese leadership consistently to outstrip the genuine interests of national security of its own people and are, in the final analysis, directed against them.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

VADIM PISAREV



At the age of twenty Vadim Pisarev could be rightly called a major Soviet ballet dancer. Vadim, born in the Ukrainian city of Donetsk, is well known both in this country and abroad. Vadim began his career by winning first place and gold medal at a republican ballet contest in Kiev, the Ukrainian capital. This was soon

followed by a gold medal at an all-Union contest in Moscow. After dancing on the professional stage for one year, he was named the best dancer in the country. He was the first to perform on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre with the choreographic masterpiece, "Musician", to music by Paganini. Later he placed second, with silver medal at an international competition in Helsinki, after which he entered in a classical dance contest in Paris. He finally won first prize and gold medal at the 5th International Ballet Competition in Moscow. All these successes came to him within one year.

Vadim Pisarev became a favourite with the public from his very first appearances in ballet. His virtuous mastery of dancing surpasses all expectations. He "lives" to dancing, and works miracles in the process. He dances courageously, daintily, and has a brilliant command of all the classical ballet techniques.

Vadim Pisarev comes from a miner's family. At the age of nine he joined the Kiev Ballet School. His teachers detected in him an ideal aptitude for ballet. After finishing the school with distinction Pisarev returned to his native city, where he joined the company of the Donetsk Opera and Ballet Theatre.

In two weeks' time, Vadim had a solo debut as Merrullo in Prokofiev's ballet "Romeo and Juliet" based on Shakespeare's tragedy. He soon danced "Belero" by Ravel, followed by the Youth in "The Fountain of Bakhchisarai" by Asafiev, the Student in "The Snow Maiden" by Rimsky-Korsakov, and the pas de deux in "The Sleeping Beauty" by Tchaikovsky and Adam's "Giselle", as well as some classical variations. A short while ago, he danced Kay, a part, specially reserved for him, in his company's new ballet, "The Snow Queen", by the Ukrainian composer Kodoluh.

The young dancer is dreaming about learning as much as he can and to dance as many parts as possible.

Yelena LITVINSKAYA

Sounds of old music

In keeping with tradition the summer concert season has commenced at the Moscow Museum of Serf Art in Ostankino (the famous Sitenevskaya Palace).

This year it was opened by the chamber company under the baton of V. Kornachov. And it is no mere chance, because the company, founded in 1977 at the Vladimir Philharmonic society, deals with restoration of the musical past and its popularization on a broad scale. The company is successfully touring the country and abroad, giving recitals over radio and television.

The works from the cycle "Russian musical culture of the late 18th and early 19th centuries" were played in Ostankino. The audiences enjoyed the compositions which in old days were played at the theatre of sorts.

LEGEND ON SCREEN

Legend from "A Day Lasts Longer Than a Century", a novel by Chinghiz Aitmatov, a well-known Kirghiz writer, is

the basis of a new film "Love Song", shot at Kirghizfilmstudio.

O. Sadyrbaev, the film director, says Aitmatov's novel is deeply philosophical and complicated. It touches on moral issues, contemporarily, social and spiritual problems, links the past with the present, bitter truth about life with poetic tales. One of those dealing with love between a singer and a woman, Begalyni, lies at the core of our film.

The locally where the filming took place corresponds exactly to the country described in the novel. According to some opinions, the legend, used by the writer, originated from these lands.

Puppets of Mademoiselle Lená

Journalist affectionately called her Mademoiselle Lená. "Mademoiselle Lená and her colleagues arrived in Madagascar to help organize a puppet theatre...". "Children are delighted with the art of Russian specialists...". "Mademoiselle Lená has opened for us a new form of theatrical art!"

And Mademoiselle Lená recalled Chelyabinsk every evening. The frost which reached minus 30 degrees Celsius and snowstorms. The windows of the puppet theatre in Kirov Street, where Lená Kutsenko has been working for four years as its chief artist, suddenly shone in pitch darkness.

We have a fine director, Valery Volkovskiy, and interesting actors! We are all like-minded people. The theatre cast are mainly young people with youthful determination for quests and adventures. Our actors are good singers and dancers, which is very important, says Lená. In fact, a modern puppet theatre may be called a theatre of the synthetic actor. It is difficult for a real actor to reveal some dramatic moments but a puppet can do it very well. A puppet is yet another interesting instrument in the hands of thinking actor.

Any company can envy the repertoire of the Chelyabinsk puppet theatre. "Arturo III" by Bertold Brecht, "The Trial of Jeanne d'Arc" Rouen, 1431, scenes from the works of Shaw, Anouilh, Pagnol, "Dead Souls" by Gogol, "From the Life of Insects" by Chekhov — all these are meant for adults. But we never forget that our theatre is first of all for children, says Lená. Not long ago we premiered "This is Leningrad Speaking" — a play about the sieged Leningrad and about wartime children.

The experiences accumulated in four years of work was used by Lená in Madagascar. Together with her colleagues she produced two plays and made more than ten puppets. Now Madagascar has



Its own puppet theatre its windows will illuminate affectionately in the hot darkness of the tropical evening.

Oiga SIBINA

GIPSY ENCYCLOPAEDIA

Russian Gipsy folklore collection, brought out recently by the Moscow Nisika Publishers, is the most complete oral art history work of one of the most numerous groups of the USSR Gipsy population.

The book includes pensive tales and folk songs — wedding, joking and mourning. They evoke

the history of the Gipsy people, their love for life, devotion to preserve their culture, originality, culture and language. The book, furnished with detailed commentary and multiple variations of songs and tales, satirizes to a considerable extent the great interest in Gipsy art, word and culture.

THE BOLSHOI GIVES A PREMIERE

The Bolshoi Theatre has given the first-night performance of two operas — "Cavalleria rusticana" by Mascagni and Leoncavallo's "Il Pagliacci". In the latter the part of Canio was sung by the People's Artist of the USSR Vladimir Allanov.

For the past several years these two operas were performed on the Moscow stage in concert interpretation, said Vladimir Allanov. Now opera lovers have got an opportunity to listen to these magnificent works

of Italian opera classics on the Bolshoi stage. Their production is the responsibility of the theatre director S. Shteyn of the Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre. I did not have the chance to work with him earlier though the Bolshoi successfully stages his productions "The Days Here Are Quiet" and "Un ballo in maschera". The premiere which was sung in Italian, was conducted by A. Zinaila.



Vladimir Allanov (centre) as Canio in "Il Pagliacci".

Zurab Solikava as Turiddu and Yelena Obraztsova as Santuzza in "Cavalleria rusticana".

Photos by Andrei Stepanov

WHAT'S ON?

July 20-22

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.) 20 (mat) — Kurenkov, "Love for Love" (ballet); 20 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 21 (mat) — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera); 21 (eve) — Prokofiev, "Romeo and Juliet" (ballet).

Sokolovskiy and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.) 20 — Kurenkov, "Dorothea" (opera); 21 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 21 (eve) — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera); 22 — Double-bill: Prokofiev, "Alexander Nevsky" (cantata); Shostakovich, "Dance of the Knights" (one-act ballet).

Obraztsov Central Puppet Theatre (3 Sadovaya-Semotchnaya St.) 20 — "Doo Juan-84"; 21 — "Yo-Ho-Ho"; 22 — "An Unusual Concert".

FILMS

Lawful Westlock (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). A typical comedy about actor Igor Voloshin's love for a music teacher — Olga.

CONCERT HALLS

Circles on Lenin Hills (Gipsy University). 20, 21 — "Gipsy

University".

INFORMATION No. 55, 1982

BUSINESS

Active trade partner

In 1982, like in previous years, the Federal Republic of Germany really claims for the first place among the capitalist countries by the volume of trade with the USSR. Among the active partners is also the Salzburg company. In the past years it participated in the implementation of such major projects as the construction of the Sheremetyevo-2 Airport, enterprises for the production of iron ore concentrates at the Chokoi electrometallurgical works and major chemical plants.

We are satisfied with the results of joint work with our Soviet colleagues last year, says Georg Scholz, head of the technology department of Salzburg. The Salzburg plant has been put into operation ahead of schedule in Kazakhstan, not far from Qzylsai. Finishing works are being put together and experts from the state chemical designing institute, to a part for the production of for-

mic acid — an indispensable product for winter storage of food. Orders are already being placed at West German enterprises for equipment to be installed at this plant. Production will be conducted according to Soviet technology for which we have purchased a licence to the USSR. Another major project is the enterprise in Nizhnekamsk for the production of ethylene oxide. New equipment is being assembled and mounted there.

Together with Soviet specialists we are also discussing projects for the future. Georg Scholz goes on to say. We would like to participate in the development of the Orenburg gas deposit. Another important project is the construction of a chemical plant in Stavropol, to turn out polyethylene and other chemical products.

In the context of economic cooperation we are holding consultations on a very interesting subject: long-distance transportation of coal by a hydro-pipeline from the Kanak-Achinsk basin to Novosibirsk and further on to the European USSR. So, you can see, that the range of our joint work is very wide. The main valuation factor in these relations is mutual benefit.

EYE SURGERY

An agreement has been signed in London on the sales of Soviet licences to Britain on eye developments in the treatment of eye diseases and appropriate medical equipment developed at the eye microsurgery research institute of Moscow. At its scope and long-term results even exceeds, by far, the results of a usual trade deal. The Medtek company, which has obtained the right to produce and market operation elements and equipment, will use the achievements of the Soviet eye medicine accessible for hundreds of millions of people in the West.

Sgt. Prof. Syrovatkin Pyodan.

There is great interest throughout the world in the new method of eye surgery worked out at our institute. In the USA

alone 120,000 operations have already been performed on their basis. Three hundred doctors from dozens of countries became familiar with them in Moscow.

Here is what Arnold Lipman, director of the Medtek company, managing director of the British firm, says on this score:

Medtek has been set up on the basis of the British Eurotek company, the largest producer of eye lenses in Western Europe, to make the achievements of Soviet medicine accessible for practitioners in the West. I want to express gratitude to the staff members of Soviet foreign trade organizations, who have proved to be reliable and prompt partners. As a businessman I am sure that the agreement will be profitable, that Soviet technology possesses a vast potential on Western markets.

At the Rome session

The 14th session of the mixed commission on economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the USSR and Italy took place recently in Rome.

It pointed out that Soviet-Italian business contacts had made further headway since the previous session of the commission. Examining in detail the implementation process of the long-term programme of economic, industrial and technological cooperation up to 1990, the sides noted that large contracts were signed, mainly in 1985, with Italian companies on deliveries to the USSR of machines and equipment, including those meant for turn-key construction. Talks are now in progress on a number of new major cooperation projects. The sides agreed on measures for stepping up these negotiations as well as ensuring complete fulfilment of already concluded contracts.

Meeting of the Commission

In Moscow a regular meeting has been held by the Intergovernmental Soviet-Hungarian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation at which practical measures were outlined to implement the long-term programme for the development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Hungary up to the year 2000. Among other things, it is planned to expand cooperation and specialization in automobile manufacture, tractor production, agricultural machines, as well as instruments and communication equipment. Decided upon were the main outlines in the work to raise the technical level and quality of mutually delivered products; create and introduce new types of highly efficient equipment for the production of fluorescent lamps and telephone cables with plastic insulation; mechanize and automate loading and unloading operations and to take consideration reliability and quality of major pipelines.

During their meetings, Commission members signed seven agreements and two branch sub-programmes for the development of cooperation till the year 2000.

Integrated project

For several years Bulgaria has been receiving from the USSR electric energy along a long-distance 400-kilovolt power transmission line. Thanks to this a tenth part of its requirements in electricity is met.

Under CMEA plans the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Romania have started the construction of the superhigh voltage transmission line-750 on the territory of the three countries to transmit to Romania and Bulgaria electric energy generated at the Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya atomic power station.

The Bulgarian section is being built with large-scale Soviet technical assistance. Different Soviet cities supply the project with assembled steel sections and power equipment. Some 80 per cent of the power capacities operating in Bulgaria were built and commissioned after USSR designs and with the participation of Soviet experts.

The connecting up of the transmission line-750 to the Bulgarian power grid will insure the country's economy against irregular supply of energy and raise the capacity of its power network.



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DEARER THAN CAR

Magnificent horses tied to a long cord spined in front of foreign businessmen, obeying to the barely perceptible hand movements of an experienced trainer, The Tarsky (the name of stems from Terek, a river) stud farm in the Stavropol Territory is world famous.

A few minutes after calling out the price of 5-year-old Namur — 15,000 dollars — this

sum grew threefold. A foreign buyer paid 140,000 dollars for the wonderful horse, Finka. There are more expensive ones — 162,000 was the price of Balika — the daughter of celebrated Pemyar, sold here a few years back for one million dollars. Twenty-four horses, one better than the other, were sold at the auction.

Philately

POSTAL SOUVENIR FOR YOUTH FORUM

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a stamp sheet (in addition to the earlier five) dedicated to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students due in Moscow. Price: 30 kopeks. Also produced are postmarks to be used for memorable cancellation during the Festival days.



Handwritten text in Cyrillic script, likely a signature or note related to the philately section.